TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- BIWEEKLY REPORT 19 DECEMBER 1992-8 JANUARY 1993 12TH REPORT

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

REPORT TO THE U.S. DELEGATION, U.S.-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAs

8 JANUARY 1993

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BIWEEKLY REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

Period of Report: 19 DEC 1992--08 JAN 1993

1. SUMMARY: The highlight of this reporting period was a visit by Task Force Russia-Moscow (TFR-M) representatives to the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation at Poldolsk, which revealed the existence of "yearbooks" of Air Defense Command records of all Cold War border violations. This report also includes a more detailed examination of the proceedings of the Plenary Session of the 16 - 19 December 1992 meeting of the US-Russian Joint Commission on POW/MIA affairs in Moscow. The Russian side undertook to continue research on Cold War shootdown issues and the question of U.S. POWs from the Korean War who were reportedly transferred to the USSR; the U.S. side agreed to assist the Russians in research on a number of topics related to missing Soviet servicemen. The Russian side proposed an initiative to dispatch a joint expedition in the Spring to investigate reports of graves of U.S. POWs held by the Japanese during WWII in the Southern Kuriles and on southern Sakhalin. In a post-New-Year's meeting with the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Moscow and TFR-M representatives, General Volkogonov reinforced the importance the Russian side attaches to this proposed expedition. TFR-M also maintained an aggressive interview and investigative travel program, with trips ranging across the full expanse of the Russian Federation. Task Force Russia-Washington (TFR-W) interviewed a number of U.S. sources with first-hand experience or other expertise on POW/MIA affairs, and continued research in U.S. archives, with special attention to the "Klaus files"--a rich source of historical documentation on what the U.S. Government knew about Cold War shootdown cases in the years immediately following the events. TFR-W is energetically pursuing the declassification of the "Klaus file".

2. Plenary Session of the Joint U.S.-Russian Commission on POW/MIA Affairs.

A. From the beginning of the plenary session, General Volkogonov repeatedly stressed his belief that the Commission's work is critical not only for the American people, but for the Russian people as well, since it serves as an example of "civilization," of the value of individual lives and of human rights. He stated that, "Not everyone in Russia has a positive attitude toward the work of the Commission, due to the legacy of old totalitarian thinking and the enduring image of [the U.S. as] the enemy, from which these individuals still cannot free themselves." General Volkogonov later added that he was not speaking about Russian members of the Commission, but about some members of the Congress of People's Deputies who had asserted that, given the crises facing Russia, there was more important work to be done. General Volkogonov stressed that it was "remarkable" that the Commission's work was being carried out without pause in such troubled times, and that both he and President Yeltsin harbored a deep personal commitment to the Commission's work, regarding it as a matter of personal honor.

B. General Volkogonov repeated President Yeltsin's November statement that no U.S. citizens are currently being held against their will in Russia. He stated that he cannot be certain, but believes this is also the case for all other former Soviet territories. He offered the names of ten individuals who had asked for asylum at the height of the Cold War, noting that, while one of these had been a U.S. service member who defected through Berlin thirty years ago, none of them were POWs. He cited the example of one woman who, although now a Russian citizen, often visits the United States.

C. General Volkogonov repeatedly underscored the difficulties in researching Cold War shootdown incidents, returning again and again to the example of the 1953 downing off Vladivostok and declaring that this case certainly had not been adequately resolved and required further research. He suggested that the trip to Vladivostok, scheduled immediately after the close of the plenary session, might be useful. After multiple presentations from the U.S. side as to the importance of pursuing the fates of missing aircrews, General Volkogonov stated that he regarded this issue as the Russian side's highest priority.

D. General Volkogonov stated that the Russian side had found no evidence whatsoever to indicate that U.S. POWs from the Korean War had been transported to the former Soviet Union. He suggested that the U.S. side contact the North Koreans directly, and was informed by EAP DAS Ken Quinn as to past and present initiatives in this regard. General Volkogonov also suggested that we ask the North Koreans to allow us to visit their main museum on the Korean War, where General Volkogonov says he saw abundant artifacts and archival material related to the U.S. military. [TFR Note: Senator Smith's December 1992 trip to North Korea included a visit to this museum.]

E. General Volkogonov stated that the Russian side had found no evidence whatsoever to indicate that U.S. POWs from the Vietnam War had been transported to the former Soviet Union. Quinn, in turn, highlighted the significant recent progress made by the U.S. with the Vietnamese on the POW/MIA issue. General Volkogonov commented that this was because the war took place in Vietnam, not in the Soviet Union, and thus it was natural that the Vietnamese could offer more information.

F. General Volkogonov stated that, after extensive research, he believed that the issue of U.S. WWII-era POWs on Soviet soil had been resolved. He said that, in the course of the research, over 23,000 cases had been confirmed as repatriated; that the status of 733 cases had not been clear initially, but that further research had shown that these cases had primarily involved those who had died of illness during the repatriation process or of wounds received earlier, or who had been hospitalized due to poor health, but had then been returned later than the majority of the repatriates.

G. On the subject of former Soviet POWs held in Afghanistan, General Volkogonov stated that the Russian side was grateful for U.S. assistance on this matter. He said, "These are real people imprisoned for more than ten years in Afghanistan." He noted that he had spoken with Acting Secretary of State Eagleburger and National Security Adviser Scowcroft during his, General Volkogonov's, visit to Washington in November 1992, and that he had requested their help. General Volkogonov noted that, in his view, the U.S. had "influence over some of these groups even now." He said he believes this influence could be used to free the Russian POWs and that the U.S. willingness to cooperate on this issue was impressive.

H. Ambassador Toon opened the U.S. presentation by reiterating the gratitude of the United States to President Yeltsin and General Volkogonov for their commitment to resolve the POW/MIA issue. Ambassador Toon agreed with General Volkogonov that, "In respect to WWII, we have more or less satisfied the problem. We can put that problem behind us." Ambassador Toon noted, however, that the Commission has "been less successful in our work on Cold War aircraft shootdowns or on Korea or Vietnam." He acknowledged that some of the documents turned over by the Russian side at the Plenary Session might allow further progress. He emphasized that "the American public will not understand it if we cannot tell them what happened to our Cold War fliers." He asked the Russians for specific information about these servicemen: "If they were killed, tell us. If they were held as prisoners, tell us." Regarding Korean War-era POWs, Toon said the U.S. side believes "there is enough evidence on hand to convince us that some U.S. POWs were transferred to the USSR." He mentioned that, in the working sessions, the U.S. side had passed specific information on this subject with the hope it will help the

Russian side in its work. Regarding Vietnam, Ambassador Toon acknowledged that the U.S. research teams in Moscow and in Washington have been frustrated in their attempts to interview former Soviet diplomats and military men who served in Indochina.

I. General Volkogonov responded that, if the U.S. side has "a concrete example of a problem, report it directly to me...on the other hand, I cannot force individuals to talk to you, if they do not want to." At another point, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) stated that two former Soviet ambassadors to Southeast Asian states, Vdovin and Scherbakov, had been contacted, but that both were reluctant to meet with the U.S. side. The MFA representative suggested that the U.S. Embassy contact these men directly, but General Volkogonov said he would speak to them personally within one to two days to attempt to persuade them to meet with representatives of the U.S. side.

J. Ambassador Toon passed a letter from Acting Secretary of State Eagleburger on U.S. efforts to find former Soviet POWs in Afghanistan, noting that the U.S. had recently taken steps to defuse one rebel threat to kill several of these POWs. He then asked for more complete personal data on the 87 POWs believed by the Russian side to be held in Afghanistan so that the U.S. could more effectively focus its efforts.

K. EUR DAS Kauzlarich noted that, in the previous day's working sessions, the U.S. side had received considerable detail on Cold War shootdown cases and on the Korean War. He said he hoped all of the documents used at those sessions by LTC Osipov, General Volkogonov's assistant, would be turned over to the U.S. side. Kauzlarich noted that the U.S. side had met with two former Soviet officers who were veterans of the Korean War, and that the fruitful discussions which resulted had continued well past the scheduled end. Kauzlarich mentioned that, in the course of the working sessions, a representative of the ministry of defense (MOD) had asked for a broadening of U.S. assistance to the Russian side. Issues of concern to the Russians include Cold War shootdowns of Russian aircraft in the Arctic and in the vicinity of Alaska, and Soviet military specialists who have gone missing in various countries over the past several decades. Kauzlarich affirmed that the U.S. side was willing to help but asked for specific information.

L. EAP DAS Quinn noted that the "remarkable" recent openness by the Vietnamese in regard to U.S. POW/MIAs had resulted in a dramatic improvement in relations between the U.S. and Vietnam, and not in recriminations. He thanked the Russian side for past assistance in this area and asked that such efforts continue. Quinn reinforced Ambassador Toon's remarks on the Korean War POW transfer issue, stating that significant questions had been raised for U.S. side. He said, "We provided you with a paper, in Russian, with information ranging from 1952 to the present, from a variety of sources. When this information is seen by the American public and Congress, it will be viewed as a compelling case that it happened."

M. Dr. Trudy Peterson of the U.S. National Archives asked for clarification on three matters. First, she noted that the issue raised in the Spring of eight U.S. citizens reportedly held in psychiatric hospitals in the former Soviet Union had not been resolved. Second, card files created in the MOD's Podolsk archives on U.S. WWII POW repatriation had been promised in copy form, but no further information had been forthcoming [TFR Note: Since the Plenary Session, TFR-M has twice visited the Podolsk archives and received photocopies of the entire set of card files in question. See below]. Third, the three lists relevant to the Korean War POW/MIA issue handed over by the Russian side were summary in nature and therefore individual cases could not be resolved. The U.S. side had requested more complete documentation on these individuals on the lists who had not been repatriated, but nothing had been provided by the Russian side. Dr. Peterson then turned over a series of documents and photos from the U.S. National Archives which General Volkogonov had requested during his November visit to Washington, D.C.

N. In response to Dr. Peterson, LTC Osipov said thorough research had shown that no U.S. citizens were currently held in Russian psychiatric hospitals and that all of this had occurred prior to 1953. He claimed that a list outlining the history of the eight individual names in question had been turned over to the U.S. side in September (TFR Note: To our knowledge, no such list was passed to the U.S. side). On the issue

of the Korean War-era lists, LTC Osipov said these names were received by the special services through their Chinese and Korean contacts and that all of the people on the lists had been held in Korea, not in the USSR. He said archival information was very fragmentary and did not address individual fates. He emphasized that the data already passed to the U.S. side was the sum of that held by the Russian side [TFR Note: During the previous day's working group sessions, the Russian side did hand over substantial documentation pertinent to the Korean War issue. This information is summarized at Annex B to this report]. On the subject of the Podolsk card files, MOD archives representative Colonel Brilov assured the U.S. side that the Russian side would fulfill its promise to provide copies, but noted that the problem was in the area of technical capabilities to do so. the Russian archivists, the MOD representative noted, had done all of their work by hand. Both sides agreed that Task Force Russia would pursue this matter following the close of the Plenary Session [TFR Note: See below].

O. Following the formal U.S. presentations, General Volkogonov stated that he wished to raise one additional issue. He said, "Some months ago," the Russian side had received information about non-Asian graves found in the Southern Kuriles and on southern Sakhalin. These graves were definitely not Japanese and some "details of American uniforms" reportedly were found. General Volkogonov said, "Now there has been some press on this in the 'Moscow News,' saying that these are American POWs from Japanese camps." He suggested the Commission "send a small expedition out there in the Spring, after the snow is gone and the weather improves, to verify this." General Volkogonov then promised to provide the U.S. side with further information. Ambassador Toon said this would be "very helpful."

P. U.S. representative Pete Peterson noted that the Commission's work had been very fruitful, but that many issues remained unresolved and the American people had a high level of interest in the POW/MIA issue. He stressed that his major concern is the need to factually determine whether any U.S. Korean War-era POWs were transferred to the Soviet Union. He said he looked forward to continuing to work on this issue in an official capacity and that he would ask Ambassador Toon to pass on to President-elect Clinton that there is still more work to do. Ambassador Toon told General Volkogonov he will be preparing a report for President Bush and that he had been informed that this report would be passed to President-elect Clinton.

Q. In closing, General Volkogonov restated his commitment to seek all of the facts concerning Cold War shootdowns and again cited the 1953 incident off Vladivostok. He agreed to continue to address the Korean War POW transfer issue, since the U.S. side felt so strongly about it. He suggested that both sides collaborate in preparing a book of documentation on the issue for future publication. Finally, he cited the political and social, as well as the practical benefits, of the Commission's work. Both sides agreed to tentatively schedule the next meeting of the Joint Commission for April 1993. In the meantime, both sides agreed that the subject matter experts should continue their work.

3. UPDATE ON ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS:

A. In the wake of the December Joint Commission meeting, representatives of TFR-M made two trips to the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation located at Podolsk, a small city an hour's drive to the west of Moscow. The first trip, on Christmas Eve, delivered copy paper to the archives administration to facilitate the reproduction of the card files generated on U.S. WWII POWs who were liberated by the Red Army. The copies had been promised to the U.S. side at the request of Dr. Trudy Peterson of the U.S. National Archives. The second trip just after New Year's had the twin purposes of picking up the reproduced records and touring the archives. The tour, which was extremely valuable, is described below.

(1) The most significant discovery made during the tour was that this archive holds "yearbooks" from the Air Defense Command detailing all information available to that command on aircraft border violations. Although these books were not included in the formally prepared tour, a brief exchange between the Russian side and TFR-M resulted in the book for 1958 being shown--briefly--to TFR-M. The immediate topic of discussion was the 2 September 1958 shootdown in Armenia, and that portion of the file included written statements, photographs of the wreckage, and a carefully drawn overlay of the U.S. aircraft and Soviet interceptor flight paths and the crash site. It was immediately apparent that this series of books is a

powerful source for filling in gaps in our knowledge of Cold War shootdowns; however, the actions of the security services are not included and must be researched separately. TFR-M could not copy or inspect this book in greater detail during this structured tour, but the Russian archivists agreed to allow TFR-M to inspect the entire series of books on a return visit. This will now be a priority mission for TFR-M.

(2) The tour also included a display of a binder holding the Korean War interrogations of U.S. POWs which had been passed to the U.S. side. Of interest were the handwritten lists of questions, in English, the Russian side had proposed for the interrogations. The questions were overwhelmingly technical in nature, addressing avionics, weapons systems, training, etc. Other binders on display included lists of U.S. WWII service members who had received Soviet decorations; files on U.S. Army Air Corps members who had served at the airbase near Poltava, and a wide range of WWII trophy documents, such as intelligence maps for Operation Barbarossa, Nazi high command photo albums, and a binder holding highest-level planning papers and reports on the defense of Moscow, many handwritten by Marshal Zhukov.

(3) Following the formal display, TFR-M representatives were escorted to the enlisted and officer records files. The climate controls were inadequate, as the Russians freely admitted, but it was clear that the archivists were doing the best job they could with limited resources. A visit to the computer center revealed an antiquated mainframe with a two megabyte capacity. The Russian officer responsible for automation said that the machine was a copy of an earlier IBM model, that it was problem-plagued, and that the program used to automate the personnel records had been copied from an American hotel registration program. Although the TFR-M representatives did not include a true computer expert in their number, the collective assessment was that the technology was generally fifteen years behind current U.S. technology for similar purposes.

(4) TFR-M received a brief orientation on the files held on foreign nationals, but, of note, this was the last scheduled stop of the tour and inadequate time had been budgeted by the Russian side to allow for any in-depth inspection. Although TFR-M attempted to glean as much pertinent information as possible from the key stops in the tour, the Russian side was anxious to end the tour and begin an "official" lunch. During the meal, the Russian officers present spoke freely of careers that had taken them to Ethiopia, Cuba and Europe, and complained of the harshness of their living conditions. One major stated that he and his family, after many months at Podolsk, still could not attain military quarters and had to pay exorbitant prices to rent local living space the major found inadequate. At the close of the tour and luncheon, Colonel Brilov, the primary point of contact for TFR-M, stated that the U.S. side was welcome to return and continue their research.

MSG CITE: Participant's Account. Also, AMEMBASSY MOSCOW SUSTEL.

B. As briefly reported in TFR Triweekly 18 DEC 92, on 18 December 1992, a member of the Moscow office traveled through Ulan Ude to Kyakhta to investigate a report that the name "Ben Arnold Johnson" was stamped out in the snow near a military base. The area was located and photographed, but the name had been nearly obliterated by pedestrian traffic through the area and by snowfall. Local Russian authorities promised to attempt to find the person(s) responsible for making these letters in the snow.

MSG CITE: TFR-MOSCOW MFR 27 DEC 92

4. SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEWS, CONTACTS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED:

A. Immediately after New Year's, General Volkogonov requested a meeting with the U.S. Charge d'affaires and TFR-M. During the meeting, General Volkogonov spoke at length about the problems facing Russia and the economic and political difficulties he anticipated over the coming months. He stated that the two most significant problems facing the U.S. and Russia are Ukraine's obstruction of the START process, and nuclear proliferation. He also spoke about his research on Lenin, describing the execution of fourteen thousand priests at Lenin's direction. When he finally turned to POW/MIA issues, General Volkogonov stated that the Russian side was committed to answering all of the questions raised by Ambassador Toon during the December Joint Commission meeting. He then quickly moved to the

issue of reported graves of U.S. POWs held by the Japanese on southern Sakhalin and on the Southern Kuriles. He stated that the Russian MOD and security services were scouring their records for any information, but that he felt it was important to begin planning immediately for a joint U.S.-Russian expedition to the Russian Far East as early as March or April, after the weather breaks. He mentioned a woman from Sakhalin who claims that her ethnic-Korean lover told her about the mass shootings of hundreds of U.S. POWs by the Japanese before her lover himself was killed by the Japanese. Volkogonov noted that all of this occurred before the arrival of Soviet forces in the region. He then stated that he would contact the local governments to seek information and lay the groundwork for the expedition. In reference to the 1953 shootdown off Vladivostok, Volkogonov stressed that earnest research was underway and that the commander of the Far Eastern fleet was behind this effort. In closing, Volkogonov stressed that he would do all that lay in his power to further the work of the Joint Commission and that he believed the Commission was necessary not only for the U.S. but for the Russian side, as well, because it demonstrated the importance of each individual under a system of just government. Noting that some questions will likely never be solved, Volkogonov stated that those which prove capable of resolution will benefit the U.S., the Russians and the world at large by contributing to the new spirit of cooperation and by setting an example.

MSG CITE: TFR participant's account.

B. TFR-M conducted a non-productive interview with retired Russian journalist Alexander Viktorovich Usvatov, who served as a longtime Asian expert and deputy editor for the magazine "New Times." Mr. Usvatov denied any personal contact with, knowledge of, or interest in U.S. POWs from Southeast Asia or anywhere else. He did provide the names of other journalists who were experts on Southeast Asia. Most of the individuals mentioned are deceased. Following the interview, TFR-M representatives made an administrative call on LTC Osipov, General Volkogonov's assistant. LTC Osipov raised the issue of U.S. POW graves on southern Sakhalin and on the Southern Kuriles, claiming he now possesses a map showing a reported grave site. When asked to produce the map, LTC Osipov hastily searched through the clutter on a side table, then said he would have to find the map later, but that he would show it to the TFR-M. LTC Osipov stressed that he believes that the graves in question may contain hundreds of sets of remains. TFR-M noted that any excavation would have to be done carefully and by qualified experts, with joint representation, to insure that all remains were properly identified, beginning with the issue of whether or not they are the remains of U.S. service members. TFR-M further pointed out that planning for such an undertaking would have to be very thorough, with which LTC Osipov agreed. LTC Osipov restated the Russian side's position that an investigative element should be dispatched to the Russian Far East in April. [TFR NOTE: This reinforces the importance of a visit by the Russian side to our CILHI facilities].

MSG CITE: Participant's Account.

C. On 9 December 1992, a retired Soviet Lieutenant General was interviewed in Tashkent. Although a Soviet citizen, he served from 1948 to 1959 in a senior position in the North Korean army. He insisted that his department had nothing to do with POWs, who were handled by the North Korean Red Cross. He said he knew nothing of the possible transport of POWs to China or to the USSR, and had never heard of North Korean prison camps on Soviet territory. He did state, however, that he would not be surprised if American servicemen were transferred to the Soviet gulag during the Korean war.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 251132Z DEC 92

D. On 10 December 1992, a source who had volunteered information about US prisoners was interviewed in Tashkent. While he had no first-hand knowledge of Americans in the Soviet Union, he provided the names and phone numbers of several relatives whom he claimed knew of Americans in Soviet prison camps.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 251136Z DEC 92

E. On 17 December 1992, TFR-M interviewed a former Gulag inmate in Moscow. TFR-M asked him to

identify the picture of an American pilot he claimed to have met in Zimka prison camp from a series of photographs. He picked out four photos he said could be of the American he knew, selecting 1LT Donald E. Bell as the most likely candidate. One of the four selectees matched the verbal description offered earlier by the interview subject, although this individual was the fourth choice. The former Gulag inmate found the fourth choice subject "too heavy"--which could be explained by the fact that the file photo was taken of a healthy, well-fed service member, but the camp sighting was of a man who would certainly have lost weight under the Gulag regimen.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 281456Z DEC 92

5. SIGNIFICANT ARCHIVES OR OTHER DOCUMENTS OBTAINED:

A. From 6 to 12 December 1992, two members of the Moscow office traveled to Irkutsk and Khabarovsk to inspect the MVD archives located there. At Irkutsk, team members found three prisoner cards with references to possible US citizenship. At Khabarovsk, team members found two such cards. Also at Khabarovsk, team members met with KGB LTC Valerij Lavrentsov. Lavrentsov stated that, during research on Japanese and Korean POWs, he found information suggesting that some Americans may have been held in Khabarovsk in "special houses" until they had recovered from their wounds and were then sent on to Moscow. However, there is no evidence in Khabarovsk as to who these Americans were.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 311004Z DEC 92

6. SIGNIFICANT CONUS ACTIVITIES:

A. An American citizen, who is a veteran of the Gulag, shared his experiences with TFR-W. This individual was in Germany at the end of WWII, was imprisoned by the advancing Soviets, and spent ten years in the camp system. He passed on the names of Americans of whom he knew in the Gulag, all of whom were eventually released. He also noted that there were rumors of other Americans, but he could not personally confirm their existence. Drawing upon his experiences in the late 40s and early 50s, he speculated as to how Soviet security organizations might have handled American POWs from the Korean war. He also stated that his own imprisonment records eventually turned up in Minsk, rather than in the regional centers where he was imprisoned, and that many other records may have been shifted for bureaucratic or other reasons not readily apparent to us.

B. Extensive research continues in the "Klaus files" and other U.S. archival sources. A concurrent effort to declassify all documents of value to researchers and family members appears to be moving on an accelerated track; however, the process of declassification does slow research somewhat, since a document cannot be exploited by researchers and examined for potential declassification at the same time.

7. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES: NO CHANGE. TFR continues to act under the operational priorities appended to our 27 NOV 92 report.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. TFR-M should vigorously exploit the opportunity presented by the discovery of the Air Defense Command yearbooks in the Podolsk archives and the Russian informal agreement to allow us to inspect them. TFR-M should seek photocopies of all pertinent documents filed within the "yearbooks."

B. The U.S. side of the Joint Commission should immediately begin planning for the joint expedition to the Russian Far East proposed by the Russian side for the spring. A separate TFR analytical paper will address this issue in greater depth; however, it appears that a two-phased operation would be best: an initial small deployment of experts to verify the gravesites, followed by the deployment, if appropriate, of full excavation and recovery teams in early summer.

C. TFR-M should press the Russian side for the grave-site map described by LTC Osipov and for any further information developed by the Russian side.

ANNEX A TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA REPORT FOR 08 JAN 92

1. This annex contains summaries of two batches of documents hand carried by Major William Burkett from the TFR-Moscow office on 17 Dec 92. This annex provides a "hot read-out" summary of the contents without the analysis, to inform Triweekly readers or the nature of the documents received. Names are generally transliterated directly from the Russian alphabet and have not yet been corrected and matched to the appropriate lists.

2. The documents are numbered TFR 70 and TFR 71 and contain the following number of pages:

TFR 70 contains 13 pages. TFR 71 contains 2 pages.

TFR 70 SUMMARY

This batch of documents consists of 13 arrest index cards dating from the late 40's to early 50's which were received from the Irkutsk Oblast' MVD Archives on 8 Dec 92. All of the documents, except for one, are for German, Polish, Czech and Soviet nationals.

TFR 70-7 is the arrest index card for U.S. citizen FIELDS, alias FEINGERSH MAREJ who was arrested on 20 Sep 1950 and sentenced to a 25 year term of imprisonment on 3 Mar 51.

TFR 71 SUMMARY

This batch of documents consists of 2 arrest index cards for two U.S. citizens dated 1944 and 1948 which were received from the Khabarovsk Kraj MVD archives 11 Dec 92.

TFR 71-1 is the arrest index card for OTTO UKPUGALYUK, an Eskimo and U.S. citizen who was arrested on 15 Aug 1948 for violating the border.

TFR 71-2 is the arrest index card for MIKHAIL GIL, a U.S. citizen arrested in 1944. Document is very faint and almost totally illegible.

ANNEX B TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA REPORT FOR 08 JAN 93

1. This annex contains summaries of 5 batches of documents received on 16-17 Dec 92 at the Joint Commission meeting in Moscow. This annex provides a "hot read-out" summary of the contents of the documents, without analysis, to inform Triweekly report readers of the nature of the documents received. Names are generally transliterated directly from the Russian alphabet and have not yet been corrected and matched to the appropriate lists.

2. The documents are numbered TFR 72 through TFR 76 and contain the following number of pages:

TFR 72 contains 2 pages. TFR 73 contains 2 pages. TFR 74 contains 19 pages. TFR 75 contains 99 pages. TFR 76 contains 72 pages.

TFR 72 SUMMARY

TFR 72-1 to 72-2 Two page letter dated 17 Dec 92 from General Volkogonov to the U.S. Senators on the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA affairs. General Volkogonov responds to questions asked of him at the Senate Hearing on 11 Nov 92.

TFR 73 SUMMARY

TFR 73-1 to 73-2 Two pages from a handwritten log book describing the 7 Oct 52 [Incident 6] shoot down of an RB-29 over the Kurile Islands, north of Hokkaido.

TFR 74 SUMMARY

TFR 74-1 to 74-2 Document dated Sep 58 providing information on the border violation and shoot down of a C-130, serial number 60528, on 2 Sep 58 [Incident 27] in Soviet Armenia. The C-130 was intercepted by two pairs of MIG fighters and shot down. Document states that a list with five names was discovered which include: Capt. RUDIJ G. SVIESTRA, Capt. EDWARD JOHN JEROS, Lt. VILLAND MANUEL RICARDO, Lt. JOHN SIMONS and MSgt LEROU BRAJS. According to the document, there is no indication of the crew having bailed out.

TFR 74-3 to 74-6 Forensic findings on the external examination of the bodies of the 2 Sep 58 shoot down. Undated.

TFR 74-7 to 74-8 Soviet observations of the U.S. SAR for the 29 Jul 53 [Incident 11] shoot down. Dated July, 1953.

TFR 74-9 to 74-10 Soviet account of the 29 Jul 53 shoot down.

TFR 74-11 Soviet analysis of radio-intercept data from the U.S. Pacific Fleet concerning the 29 Jul 53 shoot down.

TFR 74-12 Duplicate of TFR 74-11 except for the list of attachments.

TFR 74-13 to 74-19 Handwritten log book of Soviet reactions to aircraft border violators. Ostensibly a high level document, possibly from the Far East PVO command. Lists reactions from 1951 to 1955. Covers Incident Nos. 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. Appears that if the Soviets were able to intercept an aircraft they shot at it.

TFR 75 SUMMARY

TFR 75-1 to 75-28 Generalized list of U.S. citizens in the Soviet Union during and after WW II. This is a recent but undated document which appears to be a compilation of most if not all of the names in the documents previously passed to TFR. For example, names of U.S. citizens in hospitals, freed from German POW camps, internees in the Soviet Far East, etc. List needs to be analyzed for any POW/MIAs.

TFR 75-29 to 75-32 Recent, undated Russian document, listing the contents of this TFR batch starting from TFR 75-33.

TFR 75-33 to 75-37 After action report dated May, 1942 from the acting Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs for the MOD who escorted the U.S. Military Attache and the U.S. Second Secretary from the embassy in Moscow to Penza, where a U.S. aircrew was interned. This aircrew was one of the Doolittle raiders that bombed Japan and made a forced landing near Khabarovsk when they ran out of gas.

According to the document, the aircrew was being treated royally. Interned U.S. aircrew are: Captain YORK, 2Lt EHMENS [EAMMONS], 1LT GARDON, Sgt LABAN and Corp PAUL [POWELL].

TFR 75-38 Document dated 25 Aug 42 which is a translation from the English of a note from the American Embassy in Kujbyshev asking for the current location of the probable aircrew listed in TFR 75-33 to 75-37. The embassy heard rumors that they were moved from Penza to the Urals and Major General Bradley is planning to visit the Soviet Union and wants to see them.

TFR 75-39 to 75-40 Two page document dated 13 Aug 43. Document relates how border guards witnessed a battle between one B-24 and 5 Japanese aircraft over the Japanese Island of Shumushu. States that this aircraft disappeared from view at 0930 hrs, heading out to sea. Next paragraph states that a B-24 landed near Petropavlovsk at 1118 hrs. This was the THOMAS RING crew and the internment of this aircrew is then related. Document alludes that these two aircraft are the same. Note: Thomas Ring was

one of three U.S. airmen who was dead on arrival in the Soviet Union. His body was buried in the Soviet Union, later exhumed and repatriated.

TFR 75-41 One page document dated 2 Sep 43 reporting the death of Sgt. THOMAS RING.

TFR 75-42 One page document dated 8 Sept 43 reporting that the surviving members of THOMAS RING's crew were flown from Petropavlovsk to Khabarovsk.

TFR 75-43 to 75-45 Undated document listing the crew members of seven aircraft that landed and were interned on Kamchatka on 23 Sep 43.

TFR 75-46 Burial certificate dated 10 Sep 43 for THOMAS E. RING. Gives exact burial location and names of the burial party.

TFR 75-47 Document dated 19 Oct 43 stating that 51 interned American aircrew members were transferred from Petropavlovsk to Tashkent.

TFR 75-48 Letter dated 5 Nov 43 asking permission to transmit TFR 75-49 to the U.S. Military Attache in the USSR.

TFR 75-49 Letter from the senior interned officer in the USSR undated, which states: there are 61 interned aircrew; that they are all well behaved; that they are in good health; the Soviets are treating them well. Also asks if they can receive packages from home and want to know if they can get: American magazines, [American] footballs, a medicine ball, candy, a Russian-English Grammar and hair brushes.

TFR 75-50 Letter dated 27 Jan 1944 from the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Dekanozov to the Chief of Civil Aviation Astakhov asking to provide transport from Teheran to Tashkent for American Dr. KHEHJNES to escort a sick internee, Sgt. DIMEL, back to Teheran.

TFR 75-51 to 75-52 Document dated 20 Jun 44 reporting the landing and internment of two U.S. aircrews on Kamchatka on 15 Jun 44.

TFR 75-53 Document dated 23 Jun 44 reporting the circumstances of an aircraft crew internment on Kamchatka on 20 Jun 44.

TFR 75-54 Document dated 14 Jul 44 from the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyshinskij giving the go ahead to transfer 21 interned U.S. aircrew members from Petropavlovsk to Yangi-Yul'.

TFR 75-55 Document dated 24 Jul 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 23 Jul 44.

TFR 75-56 Document dated 1 Aug 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew near Vladivostok on 29 Jul 44.

TFR 75-57 Document dated 16 Aug 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 13 Aug 44.

TFR 75-58 Document dated 5 Aug 44 asking for permission to transfer the crew mentioned in TFR 75-56 to Yangi-Yul'.

TFR 75-59 Document dated 26 Aug 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 20 Aug 44.

TFR 75-60 Document dated 1 Aug 44 [should probably read 1 Sep 44] reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 28 Aug 44.

TFR 75-61 Document dated 13 Sep 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 10 Aug 44.

TFR 75-62 Document dated 16 Sep 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 12 Sep 44.

TFR 75-63 to 75-65 Documents on a B-29 crew, flying from China to Alaska, which experienced a compass malfunction, got lost and eventually bailed out, 150 km northeast of Khabarovsk on 21 Aug 44. The aircrew apparently wandered around Siberia for 21 plus days until all were found.

TFR 75-66 Document dated 20 Sep 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 18 Sep 44.

TFR 75-67 Document dated Sep, 44 reporting on the shoot down of a supposed JU-88 aircraft and the capture of 8 crew members on 21 Sep 44. Occurred in the Northern Fleet area. See TFR 75-71.

TFR 75-68 Document dated 28 Sep 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka.

TFR 75-69 Document dated 4 Oct 44 reporting that all eleven crew members of the aircraft described in TFR 75-63 to 75-65 were found.

TFR 75-70 Document dated Oct, 1944 which reports that the last two crew members from the aircraft described in TFR 75-63 to 75-65 were in a hospital in Komsomol'sk as of 30 Sep 44.

TFR 75-71 Document dated 7 Oct 44 which is translated from the English and signed by W.A. Harriman which thanks the Soviets for their cooperation regarding the crew of a B-24 shot down by Northern Fleet units on 21 Sep 44. Possibly the incident described in TFR 75-67. Also asks for info regarding the TFR 75-63 to 75-65 aircraft.

TFR 75-72 Letter to Ambassador Harriman dated 13 Oct 44 from Vyshinskij in response to Harriman's letter of 7 Oct 44 [TFR 75-71] which summarizes the fate of the aircrew from TFR 75-63 to 75-65.

TFR 75-73 Document dated Nov, 1944 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka on 1 Nov 44.

TFR 75-74 Document dated Nov, 1944 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew near Vladivostok on 11 Nov 44. The aircraft took off from India and landed in China on a training mission. The aircraft took off later, became disoriented in a storm and eventually was forced to land near Vladivostok.

TFR 75-75 Document dated 23 Nov 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew near Vladivostok on 21 Nov 44.

TFR 75-76 to 75-77 Document dated Nov 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka on 17 Nov 44.

TFR 75-78 Document dated Dec 44 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka on 7 Dec 44.

TFR 75-79 Document dated Jan 45 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka on 19 Jan 45.

TFR 75-80 Document dated Mar 45 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew in Kamchatka on 21 Feb 45.

TFR 75-81 Letter from Falaleev to Stalin and Molotov dated Apr 45 reporting that: since 28 Mar 45 all U.S. supply flights between the American base at Poltava and Teheran have ceased; there are 186 aircrew members at Poltava who are awaiting evacuation and should be evacuated under previously existing rules; besides these 186 aircrew, there are 196 U.S. permanent party and up to 70 temporary duty personnel at Poltava. Falaleev asks for: permission for the Americans to evacuate to Teheran and Odessa, using Soviet navigators and radio operators, the 177 [Earlier in the document it states that there are 186 people awaiting evac] people awaiting evacuation; to permit a daily supply run to Poltava from Teheran; to organize an internment camp for foreigners, to include English and Americans, at Gostomel'; instructions for the keeping of [means supporting] interned aircrew.

TFR 75-82 to 75-83 Supplement dated [12?] May 45 reporting the landing and internment of two U.S. aircrews on Kamchatka on 11 May 45. Includes the crew of PAVEL UTCHEK.

TFR 75-84 to 75-85 Supplement dated May 45 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 16 May 45.

TFR 75-86 Document dated 21 May 45 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 20 May 45.

TFR 75-87 Document dated 11 Jun 45 reporting the landing and internment of one U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 10 Jun 45. MATTHEW GLADEK crew.

TFR 75-88 Document dated Jun 45 reporting the shoot down of a B-25 on 10 Jun 45 by Soviet AAA and deaths of all crew members. EDWARD IRVING crew.

TFR 75-89 Document dated 14 Jun 45 reporting the shoot down by Japanese fighters, crash landing on Soviet territory and the subsequent internment of the U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 10 Jun 45.

TFR 75-90 Document dated 20 Jul 45 reporting the shoot down by Japanese fighters, crash landing in the ocean, rescue by the Soviets and the subsequent internment of the U.S. aircrew on Kamchatka on 17 Jul 45.

TFR 75-91 Document dated Aug 45 reporting the transfer of 52 interned U.S. airmen from Kamchatka to the Tashkent area.

TFR 75-92 to 75-93 Letter from W.A. Harriman to Molotov dated 10 Aug 45 in which he asks that since the Soviets have started fighting with the Japanese, if they would release the 52 airmen interned as a result of being forced to land in the Soviet Far East. He also states that General Marshall wants to know if the Soviets still want to keep secret the past repatriation of some earlier interned

TFR 75-94 Document dated 13 Aug 45 in response to TFR 75-92 to 75-93 in which the Soviets state that steps have already been taken to free the 52 interned U.S. airmen and that the Soviets consider it inexpedient to release the information on the earlier repatriation of aircrews.

TFR 75-95 Document dated Aug 45 to the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs reporting on a meeting with General Dean, the head of the U.S. Military Mission and the subsequent request to the Soviet Civil Aviation fleet to provide aircraft to take interned U.S. airmen from Tashkent to Teheran.

TFR 75-96 Letter dated 22 Aug 45 to the Chief of Soviet Civil Aviation referenced in TFR 75-95 requesting aircraft in the next two or three days to transfer the 52 interned U.S. airmen to Teheran.

TFR 75-97 Transmittal letter dated 31 Aug 45 for the letter found in TFR 75-98 to 75-99.

TFR 75-98 to 75-99 Letter dated 30 Aug 45 from Major General Dean, Chief of the U.S. Military Mission, to General of the Army Antonov, Chief of the Red Army General Staff, thanking the Soviet Union and several officers by name for the assistance given the U.S. in the repatriation of the 52

previously mentioned airmen as well as for the great risk that the Soviets took by repatriating U.S. airmen during the past two years.

TFR 76 SUMMARY

TFR 76-1 to 76-7 List dated 23 Oct 92 of 99 U.S. servicemen who were POWs of the Koreans in 1951-1953.

TFR 76-8 to 76-14 Undated document containing short biographical summaries of Korean era POW airmen from two or three different aircraft. Gives ranks, serial numbers, birthdates, units and some personal history. Names and aircraft data are:

B-29 No. 462252. 371st Sq, 307th Air Grp 1. CAPT HERN, JOSEPH SAMUEL, AO 664306 2. MSGT OLEDWAGE, DANIEL HENRY, AF 19110704 3. MSGT MITZ, HENRY XAVIER, AF 110270011 4. AIC KING, MARVIN, AF 19274263

B-29 No. ...252. 371st Sq. 307th Air Grp 1. LT KNEDO, GEORGE JOSEPH, AO 2075230 2. SGT MOREE, LEONARD LEVEY, AF 19225965

B-29 No. ...682, 93rd Sq. 19th Air Grp 1. MSGT GANT, JOHN K., AF 14051378 2. SGT MILLWARD, GEORGE ELIASON, AF number lost and forgotten 3. SGT BERGMANN, LEWIS HENRY, AF 17124468 [Listed in AFM 200-25]

TFR 76-15 Undated document titled "Information about the Prisoner" of two Korean War POWs. CAPT. ZECH VEHSLI [WESLEY] DIN [DEAN] who was shot down on 22 Apr 51 and on MAJ OBNI, deputy commander of the 40th Sq, 35 Air Grp, shot down on 12 (14) Mar 51.

TFR 76-16 Third page of a document which appears to be an extract from an interrogation report. CAPT YURKEV, Sq CO, shot down in an F-86 on 21 Dec 50 and CAPT BAKH who might have been on a mission with YURKEV and shot down on the same day.

TFR 76-17 Undated document with the heading "U.S. AIR FORCE". Information was obtained from interrogations of captured U.S. airmen between Oct-Nov 1950 and from documents taken from them. Gives very little information but does contain some names and/or duty titles. They include:

Crew of a B-29 shot down on 10 Nov 50 1. MAJ MOCH - Radar Op

2. LT BEHJK - Navigator 3. EHJLANSON - Gunner

B-26 shot down 10 Nov 50 1. HQs CO of the [61st Sq, 38th Wing]. No name given.

F-51 shot down 30 Nov [50] 1. LTC [BAJRON?], CO of the 39th Sq, 39th Fighter Wing.

Unknown date 1. LT GAJSTON - former F-80 pilot of the [7th Fighter Wing?]

TFR 76-18 to 76-19 Report dated 23 Nov 51 of how Soviet Sgt P.A. Levadnyj shot down B-26 No. 122113/10 by blinding the pilot with a search light on 22 Nov 51.

TFR 76-20 to 76-21 Exact duplicates of TFR 76-18 to 76-19.

TFR 76-22 to 76-24 Undated, itemized list of reports, their subjects and the number of pages which were written as a result of the interrogation of crew members of an RB-29/RB-50 of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Sq. shot down on 4 Jul 52. Names of the aircrew interrogated include: 1. 1LT JOSEPH E. MORLAND [MARLAND], JR. Navigator. 2. 2LT FRANCIS ALLEN STRIBI - co-pilot 3. 1LT KENNETH S. BRAZIL - Radar op 4. SGT EDWIN D. KOMS - Radio op 5. SGT WILLIAM EMIL KOSKO - gunner 6. MSGT CHARLES VERNON JOHANNSON photographer 7. MSGT BERNALD

[BERNARD?] FRANCIS RIVERS flight engineer 8. SGT KENNETH [H.?] BASS - tailgunner 9. A2C DONALD L. HAND - gunner

TFR 76-25 to 76-28 Cover letter and list dated 12 Apr 51 of documents recovered from the body of U.S. airman ULRICH KHALBERT, who was shot down on 4 Apr 51.

TFR 76-29 to 76-30 Interrogation dated 8 Dec 50 of CAPT FRAK S. DENSTEKH, who was shot down on 10 Nov 50. Second page of the document has the disclaimer that the interrogation was conducted by a Korean comrade and translated from the Korean to the Russian by a Chinese comrade. Questions were formulated by Kuznetzov.

TFR 76-31 to 76-32 Interrogation dated 11 Jan 51 of CAPT CHARLES MAKTONAT who was shot down on 4 Dec 50. Second page says the questions were carried out by Kuznetsov and translated from English to Russian by a Chinese comrade.

TFR 76-33 Undated list of documents taken from 2LT CHARLES A. HARKER who was shot down on 4 May 53. [Listed in AFM 200-25]

TFR 76-34 Undated list of documents taken from 2LT ROBERT NAJMANN who was shot down on 12 Apr 53 and perished.

TFR 76-35 Undated list of documents taken from POW 1LT MICHAEL [E.?] DERMOND who was shot down on 21 Apr 52.

TFR 76-36 Undated document of a "list of documents" taken from POW 1LT JOHN N. TSVAJKER who was shot down on 30 Apr 52. Apparently, anything that the Soviets took from this POW they called a document. List includes: Money, a unit scarf, pictures, ID card, Library card and other "documents" which an individual would carry in his wallet.

TFR 76-37 to 76-38 Undated "list of documents" taken from CAPT DZHILBERT TENNI who was shot down on 3 May 52 and perished. Similar in nature to "documents" listed in TFR 76-36.

TFR 76-39 to 76-40 Undated list of "documents" taken from SGT ELBERT J. RAJD who was shot down on 10 Jun 52. Similar in nature to "documents" listed in TFR 76-36.

TFR 76-41 Undated list of personal documents of 2LT NISS who was shot down on 31 May 52.

TFR 76-42 Undated list of documents taken from MAJ DZHILLIAM who was shot down on 14 Apr 52. One of the items on the list is a "photo of the dead Major Dzhilliam and his [1 word illegible] aircraft".

TFR 76-43 to 76-44 Undated, but recent list of documents which follow which total 28 pages in 15 documents. Primarily memos between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

TFR 76-45 to 76-46 Memo dated 4 Oct 51 to the Soviet Union from the U.S. asking for their help in trying to locate as well as repatriate 13 U.S. citizens who were located in Korea when hostilities opened. TFR 76-46 gives the names of these U.S. citizens who are primarily missionaries.

TFR 76-47 to 76-50 Two page Russian translation followed with the English version of an appeal by the U.S. for the Soviets to exert their influence with the North Koreans and the Chinese to observe the principles of the Geneva Convention in respect to POWs. Dated 23 July 52.

TFR 76-51 Note from the U.S. Embassy translated into Russian, dated 4 Apr 53, referencing and reminding the Soviets of the 4 Oct 51 memo asking for help in finding 13 U.S. citizens in Korea.

TFR 76-52 Document dated 6 Apr 53 to Molotov from Arkad'ev stating that the N. Koreans are willing to repatriate the 13 U.S. civilians interned in Korea. Arkad'ev proposes not to tell the Americans until the

Koreans find out how many of the 13 are still alive. He continues by saying that if any of these 13 are dead, their deaths can be used as propaganda by saying that they died as a result of U.S. bombing attacks.

TFR 76-53 to 76-54 Document dated 15 Apr 53 to Molotov from Arkad'ev reporting that 7 of the 13 interned U.S. citizens are alive and well in Pkhen'yan, 3 are dead and on the remaining 3 the N. Koreans don't have any information.

TFR 76-55 Draft memo dated 16 Apr 53 stating that the N. Koreans are taking steps to free the 7 live U.S. citizens interned in Korea.

TFR 76-56 to 76-57 Report dated 16 Apr 53 from Arkad'ev on his meeting with U.S. diplomats to discuss the 13 U.S. citizens interned in N. Korea.

TFR 76-58 Memo dated 16 Apr 53 which is essentially a duplicate of the draft memo in TFR 76-55.

TFR 76-59 to 76-60 Document dated 21 Apr 53 to Molotov from Arkad'ev asking about the possibility of repatriating the 7 living U.S. citizens through the front lines and that the N. Koreans were able to find out where the 3 deceased U.S. citizens are buried. Asks for permission to inform the U.S. Embassy of this fact.

TFR 76-61 to 76-64 Dated 5 May 53. Two pages of Russian translation of a two page U.S. memo [included]. Asks for permission to fly a C-54 to Moscow to pick up the repatriated 7 U.S. citizens from N. Korea.

TFR 76-65 Letter dated 6 May 53 to Gromyko from Bazykin informing him of the request made in TFR 76- 61 to 76- 62 and inclosing a draft of a response to the U.S. which is TFR 76-66 .

TFR 76-66 Draft letter dated May 45 to the U.S. concerning the dates for the USAF aircraft to fly to Moscow to pick up the 7, formerly interned in N. Korea, U.S. citizens.

TFR 76-67 Document dated 6 May 53 in the form of a personal memo signed by Molyakov documenting a telephone conversation he had with a U.S. diplomat regarding the time and place of arrival of the 7 U. S . citizens . Also states that he was asked about the request for the USAF flight to Moscow and he responded by saying that the issue is being examined.

TFR 76-68 Letter to Gromyko dated 11 May 53 stating that the 7 U. S . citizens arrived in Moscow on 11 May 53 and are scheduled to depart on 12 May 53. Also suggests that the day after they depart, an article should be published regarding the affairs. Draft of the article [TFR 76-69] inclosed.

TFR 76-69 Draft article for the press on the repatriation of 7 formerly interned U.S. citizens. Undated.

TFR 76-70 to 76-71 Russian translation of a U. S . note dated 5 Apr 54 to the Soviets asking for Soviet assistance in resolving recent reports which support earlier indications that U.S. POWs were taken to the Soviet Union. Asks for all information available to the Soviets and the arrangement of their repatriation.

TFR 76-72 Soviet response to TFR 76-70 to 76-71 dated 12 May 54 which emphatically states that the "suppositions" made in this note are clearly fabricated since no such people are in the Soviet Union.

ANNEX C TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA REPORT FOR 08 JAN 93

1. This annex contains a summary of one batch of documents hand carried by Lt. Gary Tabach from the TFR-Moscow office on 24 Dec 92. This annex provides a "hot read-out" summary of the contents of the documents, without analysis, to inform Triweekly report readers of the nature of the documents received. Names are generally transliterated directly from the Russian alphabet and have not yet been corrected and matched to the appropriate lists.

2. The batch is numbered TFR 77 and contains 83 pages of documents.

TFR 77 SUMMARY TFR 77-1 Document dated 27 Nov 46 that states POW MIKEL' KURT WILHELM arrived at camp No. 188 on 16 Jan 45. He was exposed as a German and was transferred as a German to camp 406 on 10 Apr 46.

TFR 77-2 Document dated 28 Nov 46 Stating that MIKEL' KURT WILHELM was sent from Camp 188 to Camp 405[?] on 10 Apr 46. Also more information on VAJNER IOGAN GUSTAV and KHARVIS ARENBERG WILLIAM.

TFR 77-3 Handwritten document dated 21 Jan 47 which is mostly illegible but deals with Germans who tried to pass themselves off as Americans, i.e. BONNER, VAJNER, ARENBERG.

TFR 77-4 to 77-5 Document dated 11 Apr 56 from the KGB to the MFA which states that HOMER COX claims to have seen a photograph of RICHARD C. WINTER while he was under Soviet control. States COX must have been in error, since the KGB never had WINTER under its control.

TFR 77-6 to 77-7 Inter-ministry memo dated 13 Mar 54 from the MFA to the KGB acting in response to a request from the U.S. Embassy. KGB is asked for information involving individuals considered by the USSR to be Soviet citizens, third-party state citizens or stateless persons. List contains names from the list of 39.

TFR 77-8 Document dated Aug [53?] stating that TOWERS LELAND LORCH and COX HOMER HAROLD were freed as part of the 27 Mar 53 amnesty.

TFR 77-9 to 77-14 Letter dated [Nov 53?] from the MVD to the MFA reporting on a number of inmates, some American, others non-American but claiming affiliation with the U.S. It is a mixed summary, beginning with a detailed history of HOMER COX, followed by a history of CHARLES CLIFFORD BRAUN as a willing and active supporter of Germany until the final year of the war, at which time BRAUN tried to make his way through the Balkans to Turkey, from whence he hoped to reach the U.S. Caught up in the confusion of events in Rumania in 1944, he, according to this Soviet note, passed German secrets to an American military mission in Bucharest. LELAND TOWERS is treated briefly, followed by the observation that, although several "CUSHMANs" are held in the Gulag, none are Americans. Further, no one named "CZERNY" is presently in the system. Of special note, the document ends with the admission that other, unnamed U.S. citizens were arrested between 1945 and 1951 and imprisoned.

TFR 77-15 to 77-31 Duplicate of TFR 7-5 to 7-21.

TFR 77-32 to 77-34 KGB response dated 12 Oct 56 to the MFA on a U.S. Embassy demarche on SGT LAWRENCE EDWARD REITZ. The KGB denies all knowledge of such an individual. A Russian translation of the U.S. demarche dated 22 Sep 5 6 is attached.

TFR 77-35 to 77-45 MVD list dated 2 Mar 55 of totals of prisoners by foreign nationality. A total of 15,881 prisoners, including 8 , 701 POWs are given; however, only three of these are U.S. citizens and all three were civilians. There are no names given.

TFR 77-46 to 77-82 Duplicates within duplicates which duplicate previous TFR batches. Appears as if these are scrap copies made trying to get a good copy.

TFR 77-83 Original document dated 18 Dec 92 from the archives of the W D for the Primorsk Kraj stating that no information was found on Korean era U.S. POW/MIAs in spite of searching 19 files of correspondence and record keeping on the transfer/displacement of POWs and internees and 3 boxes of POW Camp grave registration books and other post 1950.